

## END COM PETITIVE BIG NAVY BUILDING

TO PASS WITH WAR, GOVERNORS  
ARE TOLD BY SECRETARY  
DANIELS.

Task of Bringing Home Soldiers Re-  
veals Wilson's Trip to France Is  
Defended by Lane—More Men  
Needed for Fleets.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Annapolis, Md.—At least a year, possibly two years, will be required before the nation can return to normal peace conditions, and "we will be fortunate if conditions abroad make demobilization possible at so early a date," said Secretary Daniels, addressing the conference of State Governors. The navy, said the Secretary, must be increased and strengthened to enable the United States to contribute as many units as any other nation to an international police force, but he added: "I look to see the peace conference put an end to competitive big navy building."

Discussing the nation's attitude toward railroads, telegraphs and other public utilities, Secretary Daniels said: "The American people will do with them what they believe is best for their country, regardless of the bugaboo of government ownership which scares some timid people, or the belief in the principle of government ownership by those who would prefer to carry out their theory that to abandon it for a better course that is for the greatest good of the greatest number. Government ownership should be tested by what it will accomplish and stand or fall by that standard. The idea that government employees vote for the party in power has no longer any weight." Mr. Daniels urged the governors to do all possible to prevent child labor and to assist the federal government in a campaign to eradicate social diseases.

Warning against over-optimistic hopes for the return of all American soldiers from abroad, Secretary Daniels said:

"It required a year and a half, with ability to contract with British ships, to help carry 2,000,000 soldiers to France. Even if there was no need for soldiers overseas—and that need is apparent—it would be a fine organization that could land them home in a year. Naval ships have been turned into transports to help in this big job, and men in the naval service are being rapidly brought home. But some ships and some men must stay until a permanent peace bless the world."

Heavy Sentences Imposed on Editors.

Philadelphia.—Heavy sentences were inflicted upon five officials and former editors of the Philadelphia Tageblatt, a German language newspaper, who were convicted of violation of the espionage act. Louis Warner and Dr. Martin Darkow, editors, were sentenced to serve five years each in the Atlanta Penitentiary. Herman Lenke, business manager, was sentenced to two years, and Peter Schaefer, President, and Paul Vogel, Treasurer, to one year each. Pending an appeal to the United States Supreme Court the men were released on \$10,000 bail each.

Russian Casualties 8,000,000.

New York.—Estimating Russian casualties in the world war at "not less than 8,000,000 men, of whom 3,000,000 were killed and about 1,000,000 disabled for life," A. J. Sack, Director of the Russian Information Bureau, declared in an address before the Foreign Commerce Club here that "Russia's present pitiful condition is due to her exhaustion from war. She is lying in seas of blood and tears," he continued, "and, furthermore, millions of her people are facing death, due to starvation."

Review of Fleet Postponed.

Washington.—Postponement from December 24 to December 26 of the review of the Atlantic fleet by Secretary Daniels at New York, was announced at the Navy Department following receipt of a message from Admiral Mayo, commander of the units of the fleet now returning from European waters. Admiral Mayo informed the department that bad weather is delaying the returning vessels.

Railroad Needs 8,500 Men.

New York.—The largest single call for labor received at the headquarters of the United States Employment Service here since the armistice was signed, came from the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., which asked for 8,500 men. More than half of the total are wanted for skilled work and the rest as laborers.

Ebert Seeks Allied Aid.

Paris.—Unofficial reports still persist, says the Martin, that the Ebert-Haase Government has entreated the allies to occupy Berlin.

Legation Ransacked and Looted.

Washington, D. C.—The American Legation in Bucharest was found to have been entered and ransacked when American Minister Vopicka returned there from Jassy. Vopicka reported to the State Department that goods valued at more than \$100,000 were stolen from 22 trunks that had been left at the legation by Americans for safekeeping. The seal on the doors were broken and the Legation Building seriously damaged. Germans are believed by the Minister to have been responsible.

## HUNGER. DRAWS THE MAP



A food map of Europe today shows not a single country in which the future does not hold threat of serious difficulties and only a small part which is not rapidly approaching the famine point. With the exception of the Ukraine only those countries which have maintained marine commerce have sufficient food supplies to meet actual needs until next harvest, and even in the Ukraine, with stores accumulated on the farms, there is famine in the large centers of population.

Belgium and northern France, as well as Serbia, appear on the hunger map distinct from the rest of Europe because they stand in a different relation from the other nations to the people of the United States. America has for four years maintained the small war rations of Belgium and northern France and is already making special efforts to care for their increased after-the-war needs, which, with those of Serbia, must be included in this plan, are urgent in the extreme and must have immediate relief.

The gratitude of the Belgian nation for the help America has extended to her during the war constitutes the strongest appeal for us to continue our work there. The moment the German armies withdrew from her soil and she was established once more in her own

seat of government the little nation's first thought was to express her gratitude to the Commission for Relief in Belgium for preserving the lives of millions of her citizens.

Germany, on the other hand, need not figure in such a map for Americans because there is no present indication that we shall be called on at all to take thought for the food needs of Germany. Germany probably can care for her own food problem if she is given access to shipping and is enabled to distribute food to the cities with dense populations, which are the trouble centers.

England, France, the Netherlands and Portugal, all of which have been maintained from American supplies, have sufficient food to meet immediate needs, but their future presents serious difficulties. The same is true of Spain and the northern neutral countries—Norway, Sweden and Denmark—whose ports have been open and who have been able to draw to some degree upon foreign supplies.

Most of Russia is already in the throes of famine, and 40,000,000 people there are beyond the possibility of help. Before another spring thousands of them inevitably must die. This applies as well to Poland and practically throughout the Baltic re-

gions, with conditions most serious in Finland.

Bohemia, Serbia, Roumania and Montenegro have already reached the famine point and are suffering a heavy toll of death. The Armenian population is falling each week as hunger takes its toll, and in Greece, Albania and Roumania so serious are the food shortages that famine is near. Although starvation is not yet imminent, Italy, Switzerland, Bulgaria and Turkey are in the throes of serious stringencies.

In order to fulfill America's pledge in world relief we will have to export every ton of food which can be handled through our ports. This means at the very least a minimum of 20,000,000 tons compared with 6,000,000 tons pre-war exports and 11,820,000 tons exported last year, when we were bound by the ties of war to the European allies.

If we fail to lighten the black spots on the hunger map or if we allow any portions to become darker the very peace for which we fought and bled will be threatened. Revolt and anarchy inevitable follow famine. Should this happen we will see in other parts of Europe a repetition of the Russian debacle and our fight for world peace will have been in vain.

C. A. FLYNN, DIRECTOR OF THE Y. M. C. A., HAS BEEN WITH THE POLISH FORCES CONTINUOUSLY SINCE HIS ARRIVAL IN FRANCE FIVE MONTHS AGO, AND HAS GIVEN MANY NOTABLE EXHIBITIONS OF GALLANTRY AND FIDELITY TO DUTY. DURING THE LAST DAYS OF THE HOSTILITIES HE SERVED WITH THE FIRST DIVISION IN THE VOSGES, IN CHARGE OF A HUT IN A NARROW VALLEY BETWEEN THE FIRST AND SECOND LINE TRENCHES. FROM THIS HUT HE MADE TRIP AFTER TRIP, CARRYING SUPPLIES TO THE MEN AT THE MOST ADVANCED POSTS, AND WAS UNDER FIRE REPEATEDLY.

When the fighting was at its heaviest Flynn and the men associated with him in Y. M. C. A. work continued their ministrations to the soldiers, serving cocoa, cakes, when the men were in position to receive them, and cigarettes. This service contributed much to the high morale of the troops and won not only the praise of the officers but the lasting gratitude of the men.

Well Known Minister Leaves Pulpit to Take Up Work Overseas

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 1.—Dr. Richard Orme Flynn, pastor of the North Avenue Presbyterian church, is going to France for the Y. M. C. A.

Dr. Flynn, who is one of the best known ministers in the Southeast, and who has a host of friends throughout this section of the country, will be engaged in special educational work, and will likely be overseas for some time.

## DR. R. O. FLYNN AS "Y" WORKER

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## SWEET CHOCOLATE CARRIED UNDER FIRE

Chocolate Furnished by Y. M. C. A. Arrives Just When It Is Needed

With the American Armies in France, Jan. 1.—Praising the men of Company D, 109th Machine Gun Battalion, 28th Division, Howard R. Kelsler, a Y. M. C. A. man of Dunwoody, Fla., tells how, when without food, they sent the sweet chocolate which they secured for them to an isolated platoon, which was under severe fire, across the Vesle river at Fismes.

It was during the heavy fighting eastward from Chateau Thierry, that the men of the 109th Machine Gun Battalion got ahead of their supplies, and the sweet chocolate which the Y. M. C. A. managed to get to them, was specially welcome.

## Soldiers Overseas To Serve For Y. M. C. A.; Fewer Men Go From U. S.

General Pershing Tells Y. M. C. A. to "Take Their Pick" From Men of A. E. F., Which Cuts Down Recruiting Program in This Country

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 1.—The offer of General Pershing to release officers and men of the A. E. F. from military duty in order that their services might be utilized by the Y. M. C. A. resulted in the recruiting of a large number of soldiers for "Y" work, and naturally resulted in a decrease in the number of men being sent from this country overseas.

Up until the time General Pershing's offer was made, the Y. M. C. A. had done extensive recruiting for the purpose of sending a large number of workers overseas. But when it was learned that workers could be secured in France—men well fitted for the work because of their familiarity with conditions—the services of many men in the United States were not needed.

While many candidates for service overseas were disappointed over the outcome, the Y. M. C. A. could not have acted otherwise. General Pershing told the "Y" to take any soldiers it wanted and as many as it wanted, and by so doing the Association has saved a great deal of money that would have been spent in transporting the workers to France. The soldiers in France know the work of the Y. M. C. A. almost as well as their own, and those who have been so far selected are making excellent workers.

The Y. M. C. A., however, will not discontinue the sending of men to France. Now and then men who are especially qualified for the work overseas will be used, only they will be fewer in number.

Dr. W. W. Alexander, director of personnel for the Southeastern department, points out that the generous offer of General Pershing is only another indication of the high esteem which is held for the Y. M. C. A. by the United States government and by the leader of the American Expeditionary Forces.

The fact that \$1,351,000 of the total amount went for the purchase of the weed in some form. In the shipments were 464,911 pounds of tobacco, 198,065,320 cigarettes and 99,700 cigars. As for confectionery, there were 213,800 pounds of hard candy, 175,918 pounds of chocolates and 329,280 packages of cough drops, not to mention 537,600 tins of jams and 6,541,300 pounds of sugar. The chewing gum consignments totaled 6,100,000 packages—enough to load every slot machine in the United States.

## ENORMOUS AMOUNT OF SUPPLIES SENT BY Y. M. C. A.

Cost of Sweets and Smokes for One Month Reaches Staggering Figure—Armistice Didn't End Smoking on Any Front

New York, Jan. 1.—Almost \$4,000,000 worth of smokes, sweets, sporting goods, chewing gum and other commodities was shipped to France during the month of November by the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A., for the use of the American Expeditionary Forces.

A statement to this effect has just been issued by the National War Council and tends to demonstrate that the demand for supplies of this character has not been reduced by the fact that hostilities have ceased.

In exact figures the value of the supplies shipped to France was \$3,895,908 and each month's quota will approximate this total until the forces overseas have been materially reduced by demobilization.

The demand for tobacco, cigars and cigarettes has not diminished since

## Y. M. C. A. SECRETARY HONORED FOR BRAVERY

Brooklyn Man Is Awarded Croix de Guerre by Commander of Polish Forces

Paris, Dec. 11.—"For heroic and untiring work for the soldiers while under fire," Stanley Modra, of 2123 Coton avenue, Brooklyn, a Y. M. C. A. secretary, has just received the Croix de Guerre from General Haller, commander-in-chief of the Polish army, and has been mentioned in the official citations. He is the third Y. M.

## STAUBS THEATRE

Monday Night, January 20

Special Engagement of America's Foremost Actress

## ADELAIDE THURSTON

In the Lyric Theatre, New York Success

## "Her Own Money"

A Play Every Wife Should Take Her Husband To See

Tuesday Night Jan. 21

ROBERT SHERMAN PRESENTS

The Story Of A Poor Working Girl In Whitney Collins' Great American Play

## THE GIRL WITHOUT A CHANCE

The Truth About The White Slave Traffic

Thursday Night Jan. 23

HENRY W. SAVAGE OFFERS

The Comic Opera Gem

## POM-POM

With Dorothy Webb and a Wonderful Cast

Enchanting Chorus

Special Company Orchestra

## INTIMATE TALKS

### ABOUT THE STAFF OF LIFE

### THE ROMANCE OF THE WHEAT FIELDS

¶ This great country of ours produces everything we need to eat—but of all products that we raise, wheat is in a class by itself—first and foremost, with almost no second.

¶ Few of us realized how important it was until the war came and the great demand for wheat began. This isn't a talk about troubles, however, but just to give you a little insight as to where the wheat comes from that makes our daily bread.

¶ The wheat harvest can be well compared with a great tide sweeping over the country. It starts late in May or early in June in Southwest Texas and spreads in a north and northeasterly direction, then west and northwesterly until the entire crop of both winter and spring wheat is harvested and safe in barns, elevators and mills.

¶ Very little, if any, of the wheat from Texas or Oklahoma ever comes to this market. Our first supplies come from the great East Tennessee valley, which is harvested and ready for use from June 20th to July 1st. These supplies are limited, however, and we soon have to look to other sections for our supplies. Southeast Missouri harvests her wheat almost the same that we do, and by July 1st we begin to get many carloads of that wheat, coming to us through the Memphis gateway.

¶ By July 10th Kentucky wheat begins moving, and our buyers in that section get busy. Some four or five firms in the Blue Grass region have been buying for us for over twenty successive years, and have learned just the kind of choice wheat we want: a single firm sometimes shipping us over 80,000 bushels in one season. By the last of July we begin looking across the Ohio river to the fields of Ohio and Indiana, and for thirty or sixty days most of our supplies come from these states. A little later we have to go West and draw wheat through St. Louis. This great market gets its supplies from Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, and in normal years we can count on getting enough from those sections to "run the mill," until harvest begins again in East Tennessee. Year after year the harvest wave sweeps along as described above—carload after carload of choice wheat comes to us to be made into WHITE LILY, ROLLER KING, and SEVEN SISTERS SELF-RISING FLOURS to be distributed by us to the people of Knoxville, East Tennessee and the Seven Southern States.

## J. ALLEN SMITH & CO.

The situation reached the Vesle river on its advance. There the German line held. Men were thrown across the river by various units to keep in contact with the enemy. There was terrific fighting all along the line. A platoon of Company D was hurried over to help in holding the narrow strip that had been taken at great cost by the American soldiers. It was surrounded on three sides by the Boche, who tried every means in his power to dislodge them—gas, shells, machine gun fire and snipers. It was a difficult matter to get food over to them for men with supplies had to cross the river which was exposed and under heavy fire.

On Christmas Day the commander of the American Expeditionary Forces sent the following cablegram to Dr. John R. Mott, head of the National War Work Council:

"With a deep feeling of gratitude for the enormous contribution which the Army Young Men's Christian Association has made to the moral and physical welfare of the American Army, all ranks join me in sending you Christmas greetings and cordial best wishes for the New Year."

INSOLVENCY NOTICE.

The insolvency of the estate of Frank Sanders, deceased, having been suggested by the undersigned to the County Court of Knox County, Tennessee, and an order predicated thereon having been made, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same, duly authenticated, in the manner prescribed by law on or before the fifteenth day of July, 1919, or the same will be forever barred both in law and in equity.

Dated at Knoxville, Tenn., on this 14th day of January 1919.  
W. F. Miller, Administrator of Frank Sanders, Deceased.

## PERSHING SENDS MOTT NEW YEAR GREETINGS

Paris, Dec. 26.—Many times during the past year General Pershing has taken occasion to commend the work of the Y. M. C. A. for the soldiers of the A. E. F. and to express his keenest appreciation for the many good deeds done by the "Y" in this country.